IGS

#### INTERNATIONAL

G P S

SERVICE

# 2001 - 2002 TECHNICAL REPORTS

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IGS Central Bureau

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#### **Abstract**

Applications of the Global Positioning System (GPS) to Earth Science are numerous. The International GPS Service (IGS), a federation of government agencies and universities, plays an increasingly critical role in support of GPS-related research and engineering activities. Contributions from the IGS Governing Board and Central Bureau, analysis and data centers, station operators, and others constitute the 2001 / 2002 Technical Reports. Hard copies of each volume can be obtained by contacting the IGS Central Bureau at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. This report is published in black and white. To view graphs or plots that use color to represent data trends or information, please refer to the online PDF version at <a href="http://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/overview/pubs.html">http://igscb.jpl.nasa.gov/overview/pubs.html</a>.

#### **Preface**

It is a somewhat humbling experience to be a user of IGS products. A moment's consideration reveals the huge global enterprise that goes into constructing a product such as the IGS precise ephemeris, so critical to achieving high-precision scientific results with GPS. These results are now considered routine, but were difficult or impossible to achieve 10 or 15 years ago. The main difference is IGS.

While the reader of a typical scientific article employing GPS data may be unaware of IGS' contribution, the author of that article is (or should be) fully aware of the key role played by IGS in the generation of his or her scientific results. In most scientific research articles, space does not permit the proper acknowledgment of the full scope of those contributions. My guess is that, on average, a minimum of several hundred people around the world who are affiliated with IGS have made key (but largely unsung) contributions to the work described in a typical geophysical research paper, including station installation and maintenance; maintaining Internet connections; archiving activities, data analysis at several facilities for production of satellite ephemerides, satellite clocks, and other products; improvement of geophysical models; development of new algorithms and software for data analysis; and comparison and validation of results. Without all these contributions by members of IGS, we simply could not do modern geodetic research.

Members of IGS have a shared global vision. They realize that by pooling data and ideas, the sum is much greater than the parts. IGS serves as a model of unselfish global cooperation, exploiting the Internet to bypass political and institutional boundaries, pumping vast amounts of data around the world in record time, and generating something important with it, to amazingly high technical standards. The goal of all this activity is to generate data products of unprecedented accuracy that facilitate a wide range of scientific and environmental applications. As we survey the state of the world in 2004, with its host of problems, the answer to at least a few of them seems obvious: act more like IGS.

IGS is a remarkable organization, and its members can be justly proud of their accomplishments on this 10th anniversary of its founding.

## Contents

1	Executive Reports	
	IGS Governing Board 1999-2002	.3
	Central Bureau Status and Perspective	.7
2	Analysis Center Reports	
	2001/2002 Analysis Coordinator Report	11
	Reference Frame Working Group Activities	25
	Time Series Combination of Station Positions and Earth Orientation (2002)	35
	Analysis Centers	
	CODE IGS Analysis Center Technical Report 2002	43
	The ESA/ESOC IGS Analysis Center Technical Report 2002	53
	GFZ Analysis Center of IGS - Annual Report for 2002	59
	JPL IGS Analysis Center Report, 2002	55
	GPS Orbit and Earth Orientation Parameter Production at NOAA for 2002	71
	NRCan IGS Analysis Centre Report for 2002	77
	SOPAC 2002 IGS Analysis Center Report  P. Fang, et al.	35
	USNO IGS Associate Analysis Center Annual Report for 2002	93
	Associate Analysis Centers	
	<u>GNAACs</u>	
	The Newcastle GNAAC Annual Report for 2001-200210 K. Nurutdinov, et al	Э3

	MIT T2 Associate Analysis Center Report 2001-2002  T. Hering	111
	RNAACs	
	The EUREF Permanent Network in 2002	119
	Geoscience Australia RNAAC – 2002 Annual Report	125
	GSI RNAAC Technical Report 2002	127
	Annual Report 2002 of RNAAC SIR	129
3	Data Center Reports	
	Global Centers	
	CDDIS 2002 Global Data Center Report	137
	IGN 2002 Global Data Center Report	. 145
	SOPAC 2002 IGS Global Data Center Report	155
	Regional/Operations Centers	
	BKG Regional IGS Data Center Report 2002  H. Habrich	169
	HartRAO Regional Center Report, 2001-2002	173
4	Network and Station Reports	
	Global, Regional, and Local Networks	
	IGS Network Coordinator Report - 2002	183
	NASA-Sponsored Global GPS Network Activites  D. Stowers, et al	193
	New Zealand Continous GPS Network (2002)	197
	Individual Station Reports	
	The NERC Space Geodesy Facility (2002)	203

5	Working Groups/Pilot Projects/Committees	
	Densification of ITRF (see above Reference Frame Coordinator Report (Refer to Section 2, Analysis Center Reports)	207
	Report of the Tropospheric Working Group for 2002	209
	IGS LEO Pilot Project H. Boomkamp	213
	International GLONASS Service - Pilot Project	219
	TIGA – Tide Gauge Benchmark Monitoring Pilot Project  T. Schöne	225
	IGS Data Center Working Group Report	231
6	Additional Contributions	
	AFREF – Southern and East African Components	235
7	2001 Technical Reports	
	Analysis Centers	
	The ESA/ESOC IGS Analysis Center Technical Report 2001	243
	GFZ Analysis Center of IGS - Annual Report for 2001  G. Gendt	257
	NRCan IGS Analysis Center Report for 2001	261
	Associate Analysis Centers	
	<u>RNAACs</u>	
	Network Operatoins and Data Flow within the EPN (EUREF Report 2001) C. Bruyninx, et al.	275
	Analysis and Special Projects within the EPN  H. Habrich	279
	Geoscience Australia RNAAC – 2001 Annual ReportG. Luton	283
	Annual Report 2001 of RNAAC SIR	285

### Data Center Reports

Global Centers
CDDIS 2001 Global Data Center Report295 C. Noll
Regional/Operations Centers
BKG Regional IGS Data Center Report 2001
Network and Station Reports
Global, Regional, and Local Networks
The GPS Receiver Network of ESOC: Maspalomas, Kourou, Kiruna, Perth, Villafranca and Malindi
Status Report of the Ukrainian IGS Stations
Individual Station Reports
Permanent GPS station LROC
IGS Tracking Station GOPE in 2001
Permanent GPS Station LAE1
Working Groups/Pilot Projects/Committees
IGS/BIPM Time Transfer Pilot Project
Report of the Tropospheric Working Group for 2001
2001 IGS Activities in the Area of the Ionosphere
IGS LEO Pilot Project
TIGA – Tide Gauge Benchmark Monitoring Pilot Project361  T. Schöne